PATENT APPLICATION

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of

Hubert GEHRING, et al.

Docket No: Q67543

Appln. No.: 10/026,553

Group Art Unit: 2167

Confirmation No.: 9577

Examiner: Farhood MOSLEHI

Filed: December 27, 2001

For: DATA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM AND METHOD

SUBMISSION OF APPEAL BRIEF

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Submitted herewith please find an Appeal Brief. A check for the statutory fee of $500.00 is attached. The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account. A duplicate copy of this paper is attached.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: March 11, 2005

PATENT APPLICATION

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re application of Hubert GEHRING, et al. Docket No: Q67543

Appln. No.: 10/026,553 Group Art Unit: 2167

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For: DATA TRANSMISSION SYSTEM AND METHOD

APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37

MAIL STOP APPEAL BRIEF - PATENTS
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 41.37, Appellant submits the following:

Table of Contents

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest in this appeal is SIEMENS AG of Munich, Germany, the assignee.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no other appeals or interferences known to Appellant, Appellant's legal representative, or the assignee that will directly affect or be directly affected by, or have a bearing on, the Board's decision in this appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-24 are the claims pending in the application and are the subject of this appeal. Claims 1-24 stand finally rejected. A copy of the claims on appeal is set forth in an attached Appendix.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

The claims are currently pending in their original form. That is, no amendments have been made after the U.S. filing on December 27, 2001 of a Continuation of International Application PCT/DE00/02106. No amendments are believed to have been previously entered and made of record. A response under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 was filed on October 14, 2004, in response to a Final Office Action dated July 14, 2004. In an Advisory Action dated November 23, 2004, the Examiner states that the Response filed October 14, 2004 has been considered but does not place the application in a condition for allowance.

V. SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Appellant's invention as recited in, for example, independent claims 1, 11, and 18, is related to distributed programming systems, methods, and automation devices for transmitting data between a local data processing device and a remote data processing device through an asynchronous transmission channel for use with distributed objects in the field of automation technology.

In many distributed programming environments, a Remote Procedure Call (RPC) is typically a synchronous operation requiring the requesting program to be suspended until the results of the remote procedure are returned. In David D. H. Lin, Behrooz Shirazi & Hassan Peyravi, *An Asynchronous Remote Procedure Call System for Heterogeneous Programming*, Proceedings of the Annual International Phoenix Conference on Computers and Communications, U.S. Los Alamitos, IEEE Comp. Soc. Press, Vol. Conf. 10, March 27, 1991 (1991-03-27), pp. 153-159, XP000299042 ISBN: 0-8186-2133-8 (hereinafter "Lin"), another conventional technique, a method is disclosed in which a time-stamped unique process ID is used to keep track of RPCs and responses thereto. The requesting program is a "client" and the service-providing program is the "server". In Lin, the use of lightweight processes or "threads" that share the same address space allows multiple RPCs to be performed concurrently (*see* page 2, ¶ 4 of the specification). The unique process-IDs provide a mechanism to issue certain types of RPCs asynchronously, but process their replies in correct, *i.e.*, synchronous, order (*see* page 2, ¶ 5 of the specification). Also, in accordance with the Lin method, three different data structures are used to implement the required control mechanism over the RPCs, the incoming calls, the

out-going calls, and replies that need to be held for later processing (*see* page 2, ¶¶ 6 and 7 of the specification). In Lin, the method requires much overhead in the processing of RPCs (*see* page 3, ¶ 10 of the specification).

The present invention, however, simplifies the solicitation and response of the RPCs (*see* page 4, ¶ 11 of the specification). According to the invention, a system, a method, and a device for transmitting data between a local data processing system and a remote data processing system through an asynchronous transmission channel are provided. In the invention, a memory for storing at least one predefinable parameter is provided. The predefinable parameter is for identifying a call of a first program of the local data processing device, such as a client or user program, sent to a second program of the remote data processing device, such as a server program (*see* pages 4-5, ¶¶ 13 and 14 of the specification).

For example, the call is sent to the remote machine, asynchronously, where the remote program performs the requested function, integrates the predefinable parameter into a response and sends response data back to the local machine. The local machine then identifies the predefinable parameter in the response from the remote machine and integrates the response data into the first program of the local machine (*see* pages 6-7, ¶ 22 of the specification). Accordingly, synchronization is maintained, that is, the proper response data from the remote machine is matched with the appropriate portion of the calling program in the local machine (*see* pages 7 and 9, ¶¶ 23 and 27 of the specification).

Claim 1

The invention defined by claim 1 is embodied, by way of example, in Figure 2 and its accompanying description. Figure 2 shows a system (1, 2, 3) for transmitting data between a local data processing device (1) and a remote data processing device (2) through an asynchronous transmission channel (3) for use with distributed objects in the field of automation technology (Fig. 2; page 6, ¶ 22 and page 8, ¶ 26). The system (1, 2, 3) has a memory (9) assigned to the local data processing device (1) for storing at least one predefinable parameter (8) to identify a call (4) sent by a first program (5) of the local data processing device (1) to a second program (6) of the remote data processing device (2) to solicit data from the second program (6) of the remote data processing device (2) (Fig. 2; page 7, ¶ 22 and page 8, ¶ 26). In addition, the system has means for integrating the predefinable parameter (8) into response data (7) sent by the remote data processing device (2) to the local data processing device (1) and means for identifying (10) the predefinable parameter (8) in the response data (7) (Fig. 2; page 7, ¶ 22, page 9, ¶ 26 and page 8, ¶ 26). Finally, the system has means for synchronizing the response data such that by identifying the predefinable parameter (8) in the response data (7), the response data of the second program (6) of the remote data processing device (2) is integrated into the first program (5) of the local data processing device (1) (Fig. 2; pages 8-9, ¶ 26).

Claim 11

Claim 11 is directed to a method (embodied, for instance, in the subject matter shown in Figure 1) for transmitting data between a local data processing device (1) and a remote data

processing device (2) through an asynchronous transmission channel (3) for use with distributed objects in the field of automation technology (Fig. 1; page 9, ¶ 27).

First, a predefinable parameter (8) is integrated into a call (4) of a first program (5) of the local data processing device (1) sent to a second program (6) of the remote data processing device (2) to solicit data from the second program (6), wherein the predefinable parameter (8) identifies the call and is stored in the first data processing device (1) (Fig. 1; pages 7 and 9, ¶¶ 22 and 27).

Next, the predefinable parameter (8) is integrated in the response data (7) of the remote data processing device (2) sent to the local data processing device (1) in response to the call (4) (Fig. 1; pages 7 and 9, ¶¶ 22 and 27). The response data (7) transmitted by the remote data processing device (2) to the local data processing device (1) is integrated in the first data processing device (1) by observing the predefinable parameter (8) (Fig. 1; pages 7 and 9, ¶¶ 22 and 27). Finally, the response data (7) is integrated into the first program (5) of the local data processing device (1) by identifying the predefinable parameter (8) (Fig. 1; pages 7 and 9, ¶¶ 22 and 27).

Claim 18

Claim 18 defines an automation device. As illustrated by the embodiment of Figure 2, the automation device (1, 2, 3) has a local data processing device (1) for transmitting data through an asynchronous transmission channel (3) for use with distributed objects in the field of automation technology (Fig. 2; page 6, ¶ 22 and page 8, ¶ 26). The automation device has a memory (9) for storing at least one predefinable parameter (8) to identify a call (4) sent by a first

program (5) of the local data processing device (1) to a second program (6) of a remote data processing device (2) to solicit data from the second program (6) of the remote data processing device (2) (Fig. 2; page 7, ¶ 22 and page 8, ¶ 26). Furthermore, the automation device has means for integrating the predefinable parameter (8) in response data (7) sent by the remote data processing device (2) to the local data processing device (1) (Fig. 2; page 7 ¶ 22 and page 8, ¶ 26) and means for identifying (10) the predefinable parameter (8) into the response data (7) (Fig. 2; page 7, ¶ 22 and page 9, ¶ 26). Finally, the automation device has means for synchronizing the response data (7) such that by identifying the predefinable parameter (8) in the response data (7), the response data (7) of the second program (6) of the remote data processing device (2) is integrated into the first program (5) of the local data processing device (1) (Fig. 2; pages 8-9, ¶ 26).

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

1. Claims 1-3, 9-12, and 16-20 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Attal (U.S. Patent No. 5,860,010).

2. Claims 4, 5, and 21 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Attal (U.S. Patent No. 5,860,010) in view of King (U.S. Patent No. 6,587,122).

3. Claims 6, 13, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Attal (U.S. Patent No. 5,860,010) in view of Dan et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,148,290).

4. Claims 7, 8, 14, 15, 23, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Attal (U.S. Patent No. 5,860,010) in view of Judge et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,430,570).

VII. ARGUMENT

1. Claims 1-3, 9-12, and 16-20 are patentably distinguishable from (and patentable over) Attal.

As noted above, claims 1-3, 9-12, and 16-20 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Attal (U.S. Patent No. 5,860,010). Appellant respectfully petitions the Board to reverse this rejection of the claims 1-3, 9-12, and 16-20. It is respectfully submitted that claims 1-3, 9-12, and 16-20 are patentably distinguishable and patentable over Attal for at least the following reasons. Appellant first turns to claim 1.

APPELLANT'S POSITION

Appellant respectfully traverses the rejection at least because Attal does not disclose the claim limitation of "a memory assigned to the local data processing device for storing at least one predefinable parameter to identify a call sent by a first program of the local data processing device to a second program of the remote data processing device to solicit data from the second program of the remote data processing device" or the limitation "means for integrating the predefinable parameter into response data sent by the remote data processing device to the local data processing device." These two unique features of claim 1 are hereinafter termed "memory in the local device storing a predefinable parameter that identifies a call" and "integrating the predefinable parameter that identifies a call into response data" for the sake of linguistic convenience only.

EXAMINER'S POSITION

The Examiner asserts that Attal's disclosure of distributing information teaches all aspects of claim 1. *See* continuation sheet of the Advisory Action dated November 23, 2004 (hereinafter "Advisory Action"). Specifically, the Examiner alleges that "Attal clearly discloses the concept of asynchronous messages exchange through the network (col. 2, lines 11-20), wherein the application in the system [continues] to function during the wait for a request or for a response to a request and initiates an action (col. 2, lines 60-65)." Moreover, the Examiner alleges that since claim 1 only refers to a call, the call "may be interpreted to include data and function as [disclosed] by Attal." Third, the Examiner asserts that the asynchronous message exchange of Attal inherently [requires] tracing of message responses." Fourth, the Examiner asserts that "the concept of asynchronous exchange of messages is not new in the art." *See* continuation sheet of the Advisory Action.

More specifically, the grounds of rejection in the Final Office Action dated July 14, 2004 (hereinafter "Final Office Action), state that:

> 1) Attal discussion in col. 2, lines 11-23, of sending messages, which include data and code from an interpreter to another interpreter, is equivalent to a memory for storing at least one predefinable parameter that identifies a call (see page 2 of the Final Office Action);
>
> 2) Attal discussion in col. 1, lines 40 to 59, of conventional RPCs and col. 7, lines 45 to 51 of an integrator agent are equivalent to integrating the predefinable parameter that identifies a call into response data (see pages 2 and 8 of the Final Office Action).
>
> 3) Finally, the Examiner alleges that Attal discusses the feature "an object manager that supplies information to an application emitting a request;" the feature "the integrator will communicate via an interface with a component which manages the attribute values of a managed object from the management information base;" and the

feature "attribute values are predefinable parameters" as claimed in claim 1 (see page 8 of the Final Office Action).

Appellant respectfully submits that the Examiner's position is not accurate; and the Examiner's position is traversed in view of the following arguments.

APPELLANT'S ARGUMENTS

i. Introduction

In general, Attal is directed to a method of using a language using lists comprising the steps of creating direct symmetrical communication in accordance with executable messages which convey a code to be executed, simultaneously identifying functions to be applied and the data to which said functions must be applied, which are asynchronous messages sent through the network management system in a free format from an interpreter of said language in one machine to another interpreter of said language in another machine. *See, e.g.*, Attal at col. 20, lines 49-61 and *Abstract*. The above processes of Attal create a symmetrical cooperative network of interpreters having a load which is dynamically balanced between the different machines. *See, e.g.*, Attal at col. 21, lines 1-3.

Unlike the claimed invention, Attal is not related at all to the technical field of automation technology. Attal does not deal with sending messages from a local to a remote data processing device. The teaching of Attal is to use a special type of language with executable messages which convey a code to be executed. This is completely different than the teaching of the present invention, which is to integrate a predefinable parameter into a call sent by a first program of a local data processing device to a second program of a remote data processing

device and to integrate this parameter also into the response data sent by the remote data processing device to the local data processing device.

ii. Attal Does Not Integrate A Predefined Parameter That Identifies a Call Into A Response.

Claim 1 recites: "means for integrating the predefinable parameter into response data sent by the remote data processing device to the local data processing device." Attal fails to disclose this feature. The Examiner asserts that Attal discloses this feature at col. 1, lines 40-59. Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner and submits that the cited passage of Attal fails to meet the requirements of the claim.

Col. 1, lines 40 to 59, of Attal recites:

> However, this RPC type of mechanism has its limits and even presents some serious drawbacks. Thus, during an RPC call in a server-client application, the server programs define the functions that can be called with a list or a description of parameters, and these parameters are transmitted remotely from the client to the server, an operation which is extremely static, offers little flexibility and does not permit for example transmission of an executable structure such as a code fragment. Thus, it is not possible to completely send the contents of a transaction to a transactional server and then retrieve the results from it. Moreover, the communication between applications that are running on different machines is synchronous, which poses problems with down time until the responses are returned. In effect, the RPC mechanism, in order to unify local data processing with distributed data processing, proposes generalizing the notion of a function call to the network, which

> means that the parameters of the called function are transmitted, and since this mechanism functions in a synchronous manner, there is ensuing down time until the function returns a value and only after that does the execution proceed.

Specifically, the cited passage in Attal describes several problems with the general notion of remote procedure calls (RPCs), and merely discloses that server programs "define the functions that can be called with a list or a description of parameters, and these parameters are transmitted remotely from the client to the server." The passage goes on to point out that this type of conventional RPC is problematic in that it is "not possible to completely send the contents of a transaction to a transactional server and then retrieve the results from it," (Attal, col. 1, lines 47-49). No integration of the parameter which identifies a call is taught by Attal.

The Examiner further alleges that the predefinable parameter as set forth in claim 1 is equivalent to Attal's attribute values of the managed information base (MIB) (*see e.g.*, page 8 of the Final Office Action). Attal's attribute values of MIB, however, are not *stored and used to identify a call*, as recited in the claim 1. To the contrary, the attribute values disclosed in Attal are ***merely values associated with different managed objects*** (Col. 7, lines 50-51) and they are ***not stored in a memory or data base***. Rather, they are retrieved by requesting the specific "piece of information from a component which can supply the required information." (Col. 7, lines 3-7). Thus, attribute values have nothing to do with "predefinable parameters" as disclosed and claimed in claim 1.

In summary, Attal does not anywhere, specifically not within the passage cited, disclose integrating a predefinable parameter -- a parameter that identifies a call -- into data sent in response to that call, as explicitly required by independent claim 1.

iii. Attal Does Not Have A Memory For Predefined Parameter In A Local System

Applicant respectfully submits that Attal fails to teach or otherwise suggest a memory for the predefined parameter stored in a local system as set forth in claim 1. Unlike the invention disclosed and claimed in the instant application, Attal discloses and claims *a programming language that similarly represents programs and data.* (Abstract). As explicitly disclosed in Attal, a language such as this,

> is used for the distribution of information and processing in a network management system in accordance with executable messages which convey the code to be executed, meaning simultaneously the functions to be applied and the data to which these functions must be applied, which are asynchronous messages sent through the network in a free format from an interpreter of this language in one machine to another interpreter of this language in another machine, and which moreover authorize a dynamic modification of the code as a function of the data manipulated during the execution and a dynamic migration of different code fragments to the different machines of the management system.
>
> (Col. 2, lines 12-23, emphasis added)

Accordingly, Attal discloses a system where the executable code and the data are asynchronously transferred from a client to a server. Moreover, Attal explicitly denounces a system, such as the one claimed here, where the function is maintained in the server. That is, Attal expressly states,

> the idea of the invention consists of using a symbolic programming language conceived essentially to be applied in the artificial intelligence field in the field of distributed data processing. A message in the symbolic language is sent from an interpreter running on one machine to another interpreter in another machine, but since this message is an executable or a

> fragment of an executable, it contains not only data, but also contains the function or functions to be applied to these data, which is different from the RPC mechanism in which the function is local to the server and in which only the data are sent remotely within the framework of a defined protocol between client and server. The function and the data form an executable message sent across the network which provides great flexibility, something that is absolutely unusual in matters of distribution to the extent that the request has a free format, meaning that it is not defined by a protocol or by functions set by the server. In this way, a local machine which has a program can send program fragments for execution in different machines.

(Col. 2, lines 27-46, emphasis added)

Thus, in accordance with Attal, program interpreters are utilized in both the client side and the server side of the communication system so executable program code can be transferred from the client to the server, where it is executed. Attal, therefore, does not teach or suggest storing, *e.g.*, in the local device, a predefinable parameter that identifies a particular "call" -- indeed, it has no conceivable reason to do so.

Attal teaches the transfer of both executable code and data. Appellant respectfully submits that this is precisely the reason why Attal does not disclose storing a predefinable parameter in the local system that identifies the call sent by the first program of the local system or integrating the predefinable parameter into the response data sent by the remote system back to the local system. In Attal, the message sent includes executable code and any attendant data. Because the executable code is sent from the local system to the remote system in Attal, there is no need for the local system to store a predefinable parameter that identifies a particular call so that data returned from the called remote system can be synchronized with the calling program within the local system.

Finally, Appellant respectfully submits that Attal does not teach or suggest explicitly or inherently the memory set forth in claim 1. Under the doctrine of "inherency," if an element is not expressly disclosed in a prior art reference, the reference will still be deemed to anticipate a subsequent claim if the missing element "is necessarily present in the thing described in the reference" *Cont'l Can Co. v. Monsanto Co.*, 948 F.2d 1264, 1268, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1746, 1749 (Fed. Cir. 1991). "Inherent anticipation requires that the missing descriptive material is ***'necessarily present,' not merely probably or possibly present***, in the prior art." (emphasis added) *Trintec Indus., Inc. v. Top-U.S.A. Corp.*, 295 F.3d 1292, 1295, 63 U.S.P.Q.2d 1597, 1599 (Fed. Cir. 2002); see also MPEP §2112.

The Examiner alleges that Attal inherently requires tracing of message responses (*see* continuation sheet of the Advisory Action). In Attal, however, there is no teaching or suggestion that the responses are tracked by storing a predefinable parameter in a memory of the local data processing device and by integrating the parameter in the response from a remote device. Moreover, this unique feature cannot be inherent because even assuming *arguendo* that Attal teaches tracing responses, there are conventional methods to perform this tracing. For example, to trace a message, the same channel for communicating to and from the remote device can be used or a large overhead can be provided, as taught e.g. by Lin. In other words, even if Attal requires tracing of message responses, there are other known and possible methods available beyond that set forth in claim 1. Accordingly, the Examiner has failed to show that there is no other way to trace responses other than storing a predefinable parameter in the memory and

integrating this predefinable parameter in a response from the remote device, as set forth in claim 1.

iv. Conclusion

In summary, Appellant respectfully submits that claim 1 recites (with emphasis added):

> A system for transmitting data between a local data processing device and a remote data processing device through an asynchronous transmission channel for use with distributed objects in the field of automation technology, said system comprising:
>
> a memory assigned to the local data processing device for storing at least one predefinable parameter to identify a call sent by a first program of the local data processing device to a second program of the remote data processing device to solicit data from the second program of the remote data processing device;
>
> means for integrating the predefinable parameter into response data sent by the remote data processing device to the local data processing device;
>
> means for identifying the predefinable parameter in the response data; and
>
> means for synchronizing the response data such that by identifying the predefinable parameter in the response data, the response data of the second program of the remote data processing device is integrated into the first program of the local data processing device.

Attal does not teach or suggest a memory as set forth in claim 1 nor the integration of a predefinable parameter identifying a call into a response. Since the prior art does not support the Examiner's assertion, this rejection should be reversed.

Claims 2, 3, 9, and 10 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency on claim 1. Moreover, since claims 11 and 18 recite similar limitations to those argued above, claims 11 and 18 are patentable for at least analogous reasons. Claims 12 and 16-20 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency on claims 11 or 18.

2. Claims 4-8, 13-15 and 21-24 are patentable over Attal in view of cited references.

Additionally, none of the other prior art references of record, *i.e.*, King, Dan et al. and Judge et al., compensate for the deficiencies of Attal, or are alleged to teach or suggest the limitations emphasized above. Accordingly, the §103 rejections of claims 4-8, 13-15 and 21-24, which depend from claims 1, 11, and 18, respectively, should also be withdrawn.

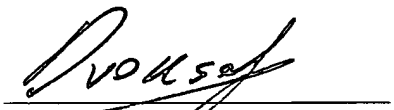
VIII. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, Appellant respectfully requests the members of the Board to reverse the rejections of the appealed claims and to find each of the claims allowable as defining subject matter that is patentable over the art of record.

Unless a check is submitted herewith for the fee required under 37 C.F.R. §41.37(a) and 1.17(c), please charge said fee to Deposit Account No. 19-4880.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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CLAIMS APPENDIX

CLAIMS 1-24 ON APPEAL:

1. A system for transmitting data between a local data processing device and a remote data processing device through an asynchronous transmission channel for use with distributed objects in the field of automation technology, said system comprising:

a memory assigned to the local data processing device for storing at least one predefinable parameter to identify a call sent by a first program of the local data processing device to a second program of the remote data processing device to solicit data from the second program of the remote data processing device;

means for integrating the predefinable parameter into response data sent by the remote data processing device to the local data processing device;

means for identifying the predefinable parameter in the response data; and

means for synchronizing the response data such that by identifying the predefinable parameter in the response data, the response data of the second program of the remote data processing device is integrated into the first program of the local data processing device.

2. A system as claimed in claim 1, further comprising:

means for comparing the stored predefinable parameter stored in said memory of the local data processing device with the predefinable parameter contained in the response data.

3. A system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first program of the local data processing device is a user program and the second program of the remote data processing device is a server program.

4. A system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the system is used in the field of automation technology to operate and monitor programmable controllers.

5. A system as claimed in claim 4, wherein the program controllers are selected from the group comprising, stored program controllers, numerical controls and numeric drives.

6. A system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the predefinable parameter is formed at least from parts of the IDL (Interface Definition Language) transmitted by the first program to the second program.

7. A system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the system is used in connection with client applications in embedded systems.

8. A system as claimed in claim 7, wherein, the embedded systems are DCOM (Distributed Component Object Model) systems.

9. A system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second data processing device stores the predefined parameters received from the first data processing device on a stack and restores the predefined parameters before a callback is sent to the first data processing device.

10. A system as claimed in claim 1, wherein a user callback is constructed identically to an original call.

11. A method for transmitting data between a local data processing device and a remote data processing device through an asynchronous transmission channel for use with distributed objects in the field of automation technology, said method comprising:

integrating a predefinable parameter into a call of a first program of the local data processing device sent to a second program of the remote data processing device to solicit data from the second program, wherein the predefinable parameter identifies the call and is stored in the first data processing device;

integrating the predefinable parameter in the response data of the remote data processing device sent to the local data processing device in response to the call;

identifying the response data transmitted by the remote data processing device to the local data processing device in the first data processing device by observing the predefinable parameter;

integrating the response data by identifying the predefinable parameter into the first program of the local data processing device.

12. A method as claimed in claim 11, further comprising:

comparing the parameter contained in the response data with the stored parameter.

13. A method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the predefinable parameter is formed at least from parts of the IDL (Interface Definition Language) transmitted by the first program to the second program.

14. A method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the method is used in connection with client applications in embedded systems.

15. A method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the embedded systems are DCOM (Distributed Component Object Model) systems.

16. A method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the second data processing device stores the parameters received from the first data processing device on a stack and restores the parameters before a callback is sent to the first data processing device.

17. A method as claimed claim 11, wherein a user callback is constructed identically to an original call.

18. An automation device comprising:

a local data processing device for transmitting data through an asynchronous transmission channel for use with distributed objects in the field of automation technology;

a memory for storing at least one predefinable parameter to identify a call sent by a first program of the local data processing device to a second program of a remote data processing device to solicit data from the second program of the remote data processing device;

means for integrating the predefinable parameter in response data sent by the remote data processing device to the local data processing device;

means for identifying the predefinable parameter into the response data; and

means for synchronizing the response data such that by identifying the predefinable parameter in the response data, the response data of the second program of the remote data processing device is integrated into the first program of the local data processing device.

19. An automation device as claimed in claim 18, further comprising:

means for comparing the parameter stored in memory of the local data processing device with the predefinable parameter contained in the response data.

20. An automation device as claimed in claim 18, wherein the first program of the local data processing device is a user program and the second program of the remote data processing device is a server program.

21. An automation device as claimed in claim 18, wherein the automation device is used in the field of automation technology to operate and monitor stored program controllers, numerical controls or numerical drives.

22. An automation device as claimed in claim 18, wherein the predefinable parameter is formed at least from parts of the IDL (Interface Definition Language) transmitted by the first program to the second program.

23. An automation device as claimed in claim 18, wherein the automation device is used in connection with client applications in embedded systems.

24. An automation device as claimed in claim 23, wherein the embedded systems are DCOM (Distributed Component Object Model) systems.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

NONE.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

NONE.